

නව නිර්දේශය/புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்/New Syllabus

NEW இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம், Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம், Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka
இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம், Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka
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கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2020
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බෞද්ධ සිෂ්ටාචාරය I
பௌத்த நாகரிகம் I
Buddhist Civilization I

45 E I

පැය දෙකයි
இரண்டு மணித்தியாலம்
Two hours

Instructions:

- * Answer **all** the questions.
- * Write your **Index Number** in the space provided in the answer sheet.
- * Instructions are given on the back of the answer sheet. Follow those carefully.
- * In each of the questions **1 to 50**, pick one of the alternatives from (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) which is **correct or most appropriate** and **mark your response on the answer sheet with a cross (X)** on the number of the correct option in accordance with the instructions given on the back of the answer sheet.

- What was the name given to the reciter of Vedic hymns in Yāga karma, a prominent religious practice in Brahmanic tradition ?
 (1) Hotru (2) Adhvaryu (3) Udgātru
 (4) Yaññākāraka (5) Yaññagrāhaka
- According to Brahmanic teachings, the prominent task that should be performed in Sanyāsī āśrama dharma for attaining Brahmasahavyatā is
 (1) the seclusion in the forest. (2) the recital of hymns.
 (3) the study of Veda. (4) the performance of rituals.
 (5) leading the life of a celibate wanderer.
- The following are some of the religious and philosophical views of four well-known religious teachers at the time of the Buddha.
 A - There exists no conditioning cause for purity and impurity of beings (satta)
 B - There exist a seven unchanging and indestructible elements such as paṭhavi, āpo, tejo, vayo, sukha, dukkha, jīva.
 C - All beings are powerless (abala) effortless (aviri) and devoid of energy.
 D - There are no results in what was given, no consequences in performance of Yāga and kusalākusala kamma
 E - Liberation is attainable with the fourfold restraint (catuyāma saṃvara), abolition of past kamma and no accumulation of new kamma
 Of the above statements, what is the option that includes two teachings of Makkhalī Gosālā?
 (1) A and B (2) A and C (3) B and C (4) C and D (5) D and E
- The religious teacher in Buddha's time, who taught a theory of inaction (akiriya-vāda) which includes that merits cannot be accumulated from generosity (dāna), sense restraint, discipline and word of truth was
 (1) Nigaṇṭhanātaputta (2) Ajita Kesakambala
 (3) Sanjaya Bellatṭhiputta (4) Puraṇa Kassapa
 (5) Pakudha Kaccāyana

5. The historical sources show that there existed close relationships between the rulers of India and the Buddha. King Pasenadi Kosala occupies a prominent place among them. What is the evidence that establishes this factor?
- (1) Offering of the Veluvanārāma.
 - (2) Request for refraining from the ordination of royal soldiers.
 - (3) Request for approval of the Uposatha Karma.
 - (4) Preaching of the Tirokuḍḍha Sutta.
 - (5) Spending many rainy retreats (vassāvāsa) in the Kingdom of Kosala.
6. Buddhism which appreciates agriculture as a righteous livelihood mentions in the Sutta that the ruler should support the farmers by providing the essential facilities such as supply of seeds etc.
- (1) Kūṭadanta
 - (2) Kaṣībhāradvāja
 - (3) Aggaññā
 - (4) Cakkavattisīhanāda
 - (5) Dhaniya
7. Select the most appropriate option to prove that the women in India at the time of the Buddha could enjoy the religious freedom in Buddhism.
- (1) Conferring positions on Upāsikā
 - (2) Recognition of mother with the term “Brahma”
 - (3) Declaration that femininity was not an obstacle to realize Nibbāna.
 - (4) Establishment of the Bhikkhunī Order
 - (5) Conferring positions on Bhikkhunīs in the Order.
8. Bawa katharin ethara
Lanuyen sathan hemawara
Thiloguru muniwara
.....
- What is the quality of the Buddha described in the above verse ?
- (1) bhagavā
 - (2) satthā
 - (3) buddha
 - (4) sugata
 - (5) sammā sambuddha
9. The statement “Natthānada tathāgatassa dhammesu ācariya muṭṭhi.” Included in the Mahāparinibbāna Sutta reflects the Buddha's quality of
- (1) mahā paññā
 - (2) tādī
 - (3) freedom of thought
 - (4) eminence as a unique master
 - (5) mahā karuṇā
10. Paṭipucchā vyākaraṇa is a method used by the Buddha for
- (1) preaching the Dhamma in detail
 - (2) preaching the Dhamma in brief
 - (3) using the language correctly
 - (4) preaching the Dhamma appropriate to the intelligence of the discipline
 - (5) solving problems
11. “Among the world-renowned religions, I like Buddhism, especially early Buddhism, because it does not hurt anyone”
- Who made the above statement?
- (1) Bertrand Russell
 - (2) Edwin Arnold
 - (3) Professor Saunders
 - (4) Albert Einstein
 - (5) Professor Max Muller

12. Mentioned below are some statements on lay female Buddhist followers (Upāsikās) at the time of the Buddha.

- A - The questions raised by King Kosala were well-answered.
- B - The chief position was received among Upāsikās who held truthful speech.
- C - Adhered to the advice given by the father at the time of marriage.
- D - Adherence to Brahmachariya in household life for 16 years was protected.
- E - The chief position was held among the upāsikās who were engaged in alms-giving (dāna)

Of the above, the two correct statements regarding Visākhā Mahā Upāsikā are,

- (1) A and B
- (2) A and C
- (3) B and C
- (4) C and D
- (5) C and E

13. According to Buddhist teachings on ethics, of the intentional action goes to its doer.

- (1) responsibility
- (2) volition (cetanā)
- (3) Free-will (Svacchandatā)
- (4) independence
- (5) value/evaluation

14. Given below are five statements relevant to the Buddhist teachings on governance.

- A - offer wealth to the poor to engage in any industry they wish.
- B - give protection to married and unmarried ladies
- C - preventing crimes
- D - safeguarding the laws already imposed without violating.
- E - seeking advice and guidance from erudite ordained Brahmins.

Of the above statements, select the option which includes the two factors that are **not** included in Dasasakvativat.

- (1) A and B
- (2) B and C
- (3) B and D
- (4) C and D
- (5) D and E

15. According to the teachings on the origin of state in the Aggañña Sutta, the main condition negotiated between the ruler and the people can be regarded as the

- (1) offering the ownership of rice fields to the ruler
- (2) election of the ruler through people's mandate (mahajana sammata)
- (3) pledge by the people to pay taxes to the ruler.
- (4) right of the people to expel the ruler who does not listen to the people's opinion
- (5) pledge to conduct governance based on the Ten Duties of a ruler (dasarāja dharma)

16. What is most appropriate statement for the teachings emphasized in Buddhism through the terms attakāra, parakāra, ārambhadhātu, nikkamadhātu, parakkamadhātu etc?

- (1) No one can get rid of the consequences of kamma (kamma vipāka).
- (2) Personality can be built through individual's independence and effort.
- (3) Puggala is a result of the relation of cause and effect (hetuphala).
- (4) One should act for one's welfare as well as for the welfare of others.
- (5) A constant effort should to be made to overcome the miserable saṃsāra.

17. Given below are some religious views that existed in India in the Buddha's period.

- A - Samsayavādaya
- B - Amarāvikkhepavāda
- C - Pubbekatahethuvāda
- D - Hetuphalavāda
- E - Isvaranimmānavāda

Among these views, select the pair in the following that includes two teachings which disturb individual's freedom, own responsibility and free-will.

- (1) A and B (2) B and D (3) C and D (4) C and E (5) D and E

18. Among the statements given below, select the most appropriate statement that can be used as a Buddhist criterion for judging good and bad.

- (1) Make yourself a light and refuge for your life.
- (2) Tathāgatas are path showers. Attainment of liberation (vimutti) is your responsibility.
- (3) Tathāgatas' Dhamma shines when open and does not shine when closed.
- (4) It is good to be restrained in deed, word and mind.
- (5) The actions that produce remorse and evil consequences with tears filled eyes should not be done.

19. "Uncle Vidane who liked to appease hunger of an animal by offering a portion of food from his plate of food used to address everyone with a pleasant word or at least welcomed them with a pleasant smile. He who observed the five precepts on Poya days read aloud the Dhamma texts that are very familiar to him for the welfare of his fellow upāsaka and upāsikas. Uncle Vidane who performed his obligations for every-one-small or big, young or elderly, poor or rich without any discrimination, led a simple, peaceful and happy life."

According to the overall meaning of the above paragraph, the most accurate statement about uncle Vidane was that he

- (1) offered alms well (dāna)
- (2) addressed others with pleasant words.
- (3) dedicated to the welfare of others
- (4) behaved without discriminations
- (5) practised the four welfare qualities (satara sangra vastu)

20. Select the **incorrect** statement among the following according to Buddhist teaching.

- (1) Law-abiding is introduced in Buddhism as a non-declining factor (aparihāniya dharma)
- (2) The importance in law-abiding for the welfare of the common existence is reflected in the objectives of promulgation of the precepts.
- (3) Buddhism does not accept that punishment is the only remedy for preventing crimes.
- (4) Crimes should be suppressed without spending time to investigate the causes of origin of crimes.
- (5) Law imposed as a social convention should not be violated.

21. Among the following statements, the Ten Wholesome Actions (Dasakusala) include

- (1) Refrain from falsehood and slandering (tale-bearing)
- (2) Dāna and Sīla
- (3) Transferring merits and partaking of merits
- (4) Performing rituals and paying homage
- (5) Preaching and listening to sermons

22. can be regarded as the most appropriate Buddhist teaching that explains the management of wealth.
- (1) Pañcabali (2) Samajīvikatā (3) Apāyamukha
(4) Bhoga sukha (5) Sammā ājīva
23. According to Buddhism, a teaching that explains the importance of labour for individual's economic prosperity is
- (1) "ācaritvā brahmacariyaṃ aladdhā yobbane dhanam"
(2) "uttānavato satimato - sucikammassanissammakārino"
(3) "bāhābala paricehi sedā Cakkhitehi dhammikehi dhammaladdhehi bhogehi"
(4) "na iccheyya adhammena samiddhimattano"
(5) "anavajāni kammāni"
24. A Sutta which illustrates a situation in which the creative aesthetics is appreciated by the Buddha is
- (1) Ātānātiya Sutta (2) Dhaniya Sutta
(3) Sakkhapañha Sutta (4) Ariyapariyesana Sutta
(5) Mahāparinibbāna Sutta
25. The following are some expressions that show the concern about the environment in Buddhism.
- A - Gardening and forestation are meritorious deeds that produce merits day and night.
B - Passing excrement and urine and spitting into water is an offence to Bhikkhus.
C - "Destroy the forest (kilesa), and do not cut trees" is a well-known Buddhist teaching
D - Passing excrement and urine and spitting on the green grass is an āpatti to Bhikkhus
E - It is not suitable for Bhikkhus to destroy vegetation (trees and creepers) and all types of fertile seeds.
- With a focus on the above expressions, select the most accurate (correct) statement that includes facts to encourage environmental conservation.
- (1) A only. (2) A and B only. (3) A, B and C only.
(4) A, B, C and D only. (5) All the five A, B, C, D and E.
26. The terms "agathito, amucchito, anajjhāpanno, ādīnava dassāvi, nissaraṇa paññāya" define the philosophy regarding the of wealth.
- (1) earning (2) consumption (3) protection
(4) investment (5) management
27. "pāpā nivārenti" means refrain from sins. According to the Sigālovāda Sutta, refrain from sins (pāpā) is an obligation of
- (1) ascetic Brahmins and parents. (2) ascetic Brahmins and teachers.
(3) ascetic Brahmins and friends. (4) parents and teachers.
(5) parents and friends.
28. The Sigālovāda Sutta shows that the Buddhist householder who seeks economic prosperity should refrain from the channels of destroying wealth for economic stability. The factors that cause destruction of wealth directly or indirectly are mentioned below. Among them, what is the factor which is **not** mentioned in the Sigālovāda Sutta as a channel of destroying wealth?
- (1) Taking alcohol (2) Association of evil friends (3) Laziness
(4) Adultery (5) Gambling
29. The meaning of the Dhammapada verse "jīne kadariyaṃ dānena" is that should be won over by generosity (dāna)
- (1) hater (2) miser (3) next world (4) Nibbāna (5) All

30. The verse “anakulā ca kammanta” in the Maṅgala Sutta means

- (1) refrain from the occupations that should not be engaged.
- (2) refrain from the trades that should not be engaged.
- (3) engagement in affairs without caste discrimination.
- (4) the righteous livelihood.
- (5) the existence of wholesome occupations.

31. Given below are the names of some monasteries donated to the Buddha. Only **two** names of the donors mentioned before the relevant monasteries are correct.

- A - Nigrodhārāma - the Sākyaans of Kapilavatthu
 B - Rājakārāma - Anathapiṇḍika, the nobleman
 C - Jetavanārāma - Prince Jeta
 D - Pūrvārāma - Visākā Upāsikā
 E - Veluvanārāma - King Kosala

Select the option that includes the correctly matching **two** pairs

- (1) A and B (2) A and C (3) A and D (4) C and D (5) C and E

32. Mentioned below are some factors that led to conduct Buddhist councils,

- A - Subhadra's immoral remark
 B - Vajjiputta Bhikkhu's Ten Points
 C - Collection of the scattered Dhamma and Vinaya
 D - inclusion (entry) of immoral monks in the Order
 E - Different interpretations of the Buddha's words

Among the factors mentioned above, select the **two** matching pairs which include the factors that led to conduct the first Buddhist council.

- (1) A and B (2) A and C (3) C and D (4) C and E (5) D and E

33. The education system in Nālandā University was held under five main subjects streams and Buddhism was one among them. The main objective of that subject stream was the teaching of

- (1) Early Buddhism (2) Theravāda Buddhism (3) Abhidharma
 (4) Mahāyāna dhamma (5) Sarvāstivāda

34. Before conducting the Second Buddhist council, a committee was appointed to

- (1) select the Bhikkhus for the Buddhist council.
- (2) give judgements to the Ten Points (dasavastu).
- (3) identify the Bhikkhus who accepted the Ten Points.
- (4) organize the Buddhist council
- (5) punish the Bhikkhus who accepted the Ten Points.

35. After the third Buddhist council, the Kathāvattūpakaraṇa was compiled by Arahant Moggaliputtatissa Mahāthero and the most important result of it is that the

- (1) completion of the Theravāda Abhidhamma pitaka.
- (2) protection of Theravāda Buddhism.
- (3) completion of the Vinaya Piṭaka.
- (4) completion of the Sutta Piṭaka.
- (5) spread of Theravāda in foreign regions.

36. Venarable disciple who committed to the spread of the Buddhist Order in Sunāparanta, setting an ideal example to evaluate the Dhamma propagation service of the disciples at the Buddhism period in India was
- (1) Puṇṇa thero (2) Sāriputta thero (3) Moggollāna thero
(4) Mahākassapa thero (5) Bakkula thero
37. It is evident in the report in the Mahāvamsa that king Paṇḍukābhaya who patronized various faiths and beliefs had a special concern towards the worship of spirits (yakkha). Accordingly, for whom did the king built a devala in the east of the city?
- (1) Citterāja (2) Vaisravaṇa (3) Valāmukhī
(4) Jutindhara (5) Kāvela
38. According to the historical reports, the caves constructed at the Cetiyaḡiri were offered to the Bhikkhus by king
- (1) Devanampiyatissa (2) Walagamba (3) Dutugemunu
(4) Saddhatissa (5) Mihindu IV
39. The main objective of conducting a disciplinary council (Vinaya Sangāyanā) headed by Ariṭṭha thero in the Mahāvihāra premises was to
- (1) emphasize the Vinaya as the continuity of the Buddhist Order.
(2) prevent various challenges targetted against the Mahāvihāra.
(3) establish the Buddhist Order in Sri Lanka.
(4) refute (defeat) the misinterpretations to the Vinaya.
(5) to restore the Bhikkhu Vinaya that had declined.
40. With the introduction of Buddhism to Sri Lanka, a prominent change in faiths and beliefs occurred. Four statements with regard to this context are given below.
- A - All the faiths and beliefs were totally abolished.
B - Most of the faiths and beliefs were met with new interpretations.
C - Certain faiths and beliefs were totally abolished.
D - Certain faiths and beliefs were highly criticized in Buddhism.
- Among the above statements, select the option that includes the **two** most appropriate statements which shows the changes in local faiths and beliefs.
- (1) A and B (2) A and D (3) B and C (4) B and D (5) C and D
41. The factor that is **not** included in the measures followed by the Abhayagiri tradition for drawing people's attraction was the introduction of
- (1) alms begging practice (2) offering practices (3) Perahara
(4) exhibition of relics (5) paritta chanting
42. Information recorded in various sources reveals that the Mahāvihāra as an education institute had earned a high reputation even at international level. What is the most appropriate evidence to prove this fact?
- (1) Inclusion of appreciative details of the Mahāvihāra in travel reports.
(2) Mahāvihāra as the centre of Theravāda tradition.
(3) Engagement in the Dhamma propagation even on foreign lands by the Mahāviharian Bhikkhus.
(4) Engagement in education and research at the Mahāvihāra by foreign students.
(5) Compilation of world famous texts.

43. In comparison to the countries where Buddhism was introduced, a specific change that occurred in the society of Myanmar was the
- (1) establishment of Buddhism as state religion.
 - (2) translation of the Pali Tripiṭaka into their language.
 - (3) total refusal of the religious beliefs that existed.
 - (4) rejection of caste discrimination.
 - (5) temporary ordination put in place.
44. Select the **false** statement regarding the arrival and spread of Buddhism in Thailand.
- (1) It is accepted according to the historical reports that Buddhism spread in Nakhompathom in 329 B.C.
 - (2) Buddhism spread in Thailand through Thai-India trade relations at the time of the Buddha.
 - (3) Mahāyāna Buddhism spread with the patronage of king Palambhan circa 700 A.D.
 - (4) Buddhism prospered in the kingdom of Dvaravati (a region in Thailand) in 7 A.D.
 - (5) Buddhism spread in Thailand with the patronage of king Anavrattha in Burma in 11 A.D.
45. According to the historical sources, having travelled to China from India in 250 A.D. and established a Sīmāmālaka for Vinaya kamma in the White Monastery (Dhavalā Aśvārāma), the Bhikkhu Order was initiated by thero.
- (1) kumarajiva
 - (2) Kassapa Mātanga
 - (3) Dharmaraksha
 - (4) Bodhidharma
 - (5) Saṅghavarman
46. The festival of dead spirits offerings annually celebrated in high festivity according to the Buddhist custom by the Japanese is known as
- (1) Bon
 - (2) Jodoe
 - (3) Nehane
 - (4) Hanamathsuri
 - (5) Chanoy
47. Every Buddha statue has been created with a hand symbol (mudrā) depicting a Dhamma message. Accordingly, the famous Buddha statue at Saranath India has been created with
- (1) Abhaya mudrā
 - (2) Vitarka mudrā
 - (3) Bhūmisparsa mudrā
 - (4) Varada mudrā
 - (5) Dharmacakra mudrā
48. The Sri Lankan moonstone created in the Anuradhapura period has undergone considerable changes in the periods of Polonnaruwa and Mahanuvara. Some changes that occurred are mentioned below.
- A - Depiction of animals in separate rows (lines)
 - B - Enlargement of the size of the moonstone.
 - C - Creation of the semi (half) lotus as full lotus
 - D - Changing the crescent shape moonstone into triangular shape.
 - E - Removal of ox from the animal pictures.
- Among the above changes, select the option that includes **two** special features seen in the moonstone that belongs to Mahanuvara period.
- (1) A and B
 - (2) A and C
 - (3) B and D
 - (4) C and D
 - (5) D and E
49. Houses of images erected with terraces are known as
- (1) Gandhakuṭi
 - (2) Gedige
 - (3) Pāsāda
 - (4) Paṭimāghara
 - (5) Pañcāyatana
50. Sri Lankan Buddhist paintings played a special role in communication of Buddhist ethics. A place with such paintings belonging to the Anuradhapura period is
- (1) Mahiyangana stūpa
 - (2) Hindgala
 - (3) Pulligoda
 - (4) Tivanka image house
 - (5) Dambulla

ஐபிசிர்ஜேஓ/புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்/New Syllabus

NEW

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 Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka
 විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
 இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம்

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2020
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2020
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2020

செஷ்ட ஸீஸாஸாஸ	II
பௌத்த ஢ாகரிகம்	II
Buddhist Civilization	II

45 E II

மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

අමතර කියවීමේ කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි
 மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions you will answer and decide which of them you will prioritise.

Instructions:

- * Answer **five** questions choosing **two** from **Part I** and **three** from **Part II**.
- * Each question carries **20** marks.

Part I

1. (i) Name **four** duties (Svadharmas) belonged to the Vessa Caste. (02 marks)
(ii) Mention **three** peculiar characteristics of the Sramana tradition. (03 marks)
(iii) Present **four** factors to show the measures taken by Buddhism for freedom of women. (04 marks)
(iv) Mention in brief **five** factors to show that the society of India was being commercialized at the time of the Buddha. (05 marks)
(v) Explain the harmful effect caused to the society due to the religious teachings of Ajita Kesakambala. (06 marks)
2. (i) Name **two** factors why the Buddha was identified with the term 'Arahant'. (02 marks)
(ii) Name the trivijjā ñāna (Tevijjā) of the Buddha and write their definitions. (03 marks)
(iii) Give **four** factors to show the Buddha's uniqueness as a teacher of religions. (04 marks)
(iv) Explain **four** examples that can be taken from ven. Ānanda's character. (05 marks)
(v) Describe with reference to sources how the impassionate disciples enjoyed the environmental beauty. (06 marks)
3. (i) Complete correctly the verse, 'na bhaje pāpake mitte'. (02 marks)
(ii) Write down the definition of that verse. (03 marks)
(iii) Name the ten obligations and responsibilities of parents and children according to the Sigālovāda Sutta. (04 marks)
(iv) Explain briefly **five** points that cause the individual's decline as mentioned in the Parābhava Sutta. (05 marks)
(v) Give a brief review to **six** factors that lead to the individual's development in this life as mentioned in the Mangala Sutta. (06 marks)

Part II

4. (i) Explain how the Buddhist view on the origin of the four castes rejects the concepts of creations (nimmāna vāda). (10 marks)
- (ii) Show the responsibilities of people in the context of good governance by the state according to Buddhist teachings. (10 marks)
5. (i) Describe with reference to Buddhist morality criteria how the individual can judge by oneself the good and bad deeds. (10 marks)
- (ii) Show with reference to Buddhist ethics the practical importance of a simple livelihood in midst of problems in the modern society. (10 marks)
6. (i) Examine how the Buddhist teachings on environmental conservation can be applied to minimize the modern environmental problems. (10 marks)
- (ii) "Economic prosperity is an essential factor for a contented household life". Prove this statement with the Buddhist teachings on earning wealth. (10 marks)
7. (i) Write a brief introduction to the background of the first Buddhist council and explain the decisions taken for the continuity of the Buddhist Order. (10 marks)
- (ii) Evaluate with adequate factors the services rendered by King Dharmasoka to the Buddhist Order. (10 marks)
8. (i) Explain with examples how Buddhism influenced the governance in ancient Sri Lanka. (10 marks)
- (ii) State in brief the origin of the sculpture of Buddha statues and describe the poses (āsana) and hand symbols (mudrā) used in that regard. (10 marks)

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